

org/tneptileatlas/; accessed 25 May 2018). The nearest known locality is 57.8 km SW in Sevier County (Great Smoky Mountains National Park herp collection, catalogue nos. 3857–3858).

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

BOIRUNA MACULATA (Mussurana, *Víbora Luta*). ARGENTINA: SAN JUAN PROVINCE: DEPARTAMENTO VALLE FÉRTIL: La Majadita (30.70035°S, 67.49781°W; WGS 84), 972 m elev. 19 December 2013. N. Pelegrin, A. Laspiur, and C. Piantoni. Verified by J. C. Stazzonelli. Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MACN 51231). Subadult female (980 mm total length and 170 mm tail length) collected at 2300 h. This species has a wide distribution in southern South America (Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, and Argentina). *Boiruna maculata* is known in Argentina from 18–39°S and 55–69°W in the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Formosa, Chaco, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, Catamarca, La Rioja, Córdoba, Santa Fe, Misiones, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Mendoza, San Luis, and La Pampa (Scott et al. 2006. Pap. Avul. Zool. 46:77–105); it was reported from San Juan without voucher (Acosta et al. 2017. Los Reptiles de San Juan. Editorial Universidad de San Juan, Argentina. 132 pp.). First vouchered province record, filling the gap between Los Molinos, La Rioja Province (28.80709°S; 66.94130°W; 215 km to the north), Lafinur, San Luis Province (32.06671°S, 65.33335°W, 250 km to the southeast), and Cerro Bola, Mendoza Province (34.64775°S, 68.58387°W, 450 km to the south) the nearest records of the species (Scott et al. 2006, *op. cit.*). It also represents the first record from the natural protected area Parque Provincial Valle Fértil. Specimen collected under permission of Secretaría de Estado de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable, San Juan (Exp. N° 1300-2643). Financial support was provided by CONICET fellowship to AL.

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CARP HOPHIS AMOENUS (Common Wormsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: GREENE Co.: forested hillside S of Paint Creek in the Cherokee National Forest (35.95097°N, 82.89078°W; WGS 84). 22 April 2018. Morgan Fleming and Todd W. Pierson. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19868; photo voucher). First county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tneptileatlas/>; accessed 28 April 2018), although records exist in three neighboring counties. This observation is ca. 15 km NE of the nearest previously documented locality in Tennessee (Florida Museum of Natural History [UF] 113786) and 9.5 km NW of the nearest documented locality in North Carolina (North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences [NCSM] 15144; Palmer and Braswell 1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 412 pp.). This observation was made while operating under UTK-IACUC # 2541-0617.

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GLOYDIUS HIMALAYANUS (Himalayan Pitviper). INDIA: WEST BENGAL: KALIMPONG DISTRICT: Kolakham (27.1132°N, 88.6786°E; WGS 84), 1320 m elev. 26 June 2012. S. Mukherjee and A. Chaudhuri. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.385a–b; photo voucher). Individual encountered basking on rock near Changey waterfall at ca. 1320 h. Species reported from Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Northern Punjab, Uttarakhand, northern Haryana and Uttar Pradesh States in India, besides Bhutan, Nepal, and Pakistan (Whitaker and Captain 2008. Snakes of India, The Field Guide. Draco Books, Chennai. 385 pp.; Wallach et al. 2014. Snakes of the World: A Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species. Taylor and Francis, CRP Press, Boca Raton, Florida. 310 pp.; Koirala et al. 2016. J. Threat. Taxa 8:9461–9466). First record from West Bengal State.

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LAMPROPELTIS GENTILIS (Western Milksnake). MEXICO: COAHUILA: MUNICIPALITY OF MÚZQUIZ: Coahuila Hwy 53, SE of La Cuesta de Malena (28.72506°N, 102.46445°W; WGS 84), 1272 m elev. 23 May 2018. Fabiola Baeza-Tarin, Sean P. Graham, Laine Giovanetto, and Tomas Hernandez. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Herpetology Collection, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, San Nicolas de los Garza (UANL 8273). First verified record for this species in Mexico (Lemos-Espinal and Smith 2007. Anfíbios y Reptiles del Estado de Chihuahua, México/Amphibians and Reptiles of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. UNAM, CONABIO, México, D.F. 613 pp.; Lemos-Espinal and Smith 2007. Anfíbios y Reptiles del Estado de Coahuila, México/Amphibians and Reptiles of the State of Coahuila, Mexico. UNAM, CONABIO, México, D.F. 550 pp.; Ruane et al. 2013. Syst. Biol. 63:231–250). The closest reported locality for *L. gentilis* (as *L. triangulum celaeops*) is ca. 80 km to the northwest in Brewster County, Texas, USA (Werler and Dixon 2000. Texas Snakes: Identification, Distribution, and Natural History. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. 437 pp.). This research was conducted on behalf of the Maderas del Carmen Flora and Fauna Protection Area under SEMARNAT collecting permit SGPA/DGVS/00047/18 issued to DL, with SPG listed as a sub-permittee. We thank B. Pat, B. McKinney, J. Villalobos, H. Sotelo, and other members of El Carmen conservation project for logistical support.

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